

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6317

日七金月正年寅戌光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1878.

四月廿一號八十二月二英

港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS
February 26, AMERICAN, ship, 1,181.
Barbary, Cardiff 5th October, Coats.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
February 26, MANGERTON, British bark, 380.
Thompson, Quinon 15th Feb., Salt-Captain.
February 27, PEARL, British sloop, 704.
H. Munk, Singapore 14th February, General-MAN-HING-CHAN.
February 27, NORVA, British steamer, 506.
Walker, Swallow 26th February, General-KWOK ACHONG.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 27TH.

Thirteen and One-half Chinese, for Chefoo.
Ten Chinese, British sloop, for Chinkiang.
Maharajah, British steamer, for Saigon.
Yeo, British steamer, for East Coast.
Loyang, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Proteus, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Alexander Neustadt, bark, for Whampoa.
Perseus, British steamer, for Saigon.
Permanence, British steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES
February 27, KHIVA, British steamer, for Shanghai.
February 27, LETTY, Span. str. for Manila.
February 27, KADOMSHERE, British str. for Swatow.
February 27, WEST STANLEY, British str. for Chinkiang.
February 27, ZAMBOANGA, Spanish steamer, for Raiphong.

PASSENGERS
Per Norma, str. from Swatow.
20 Chinese.
Per Peer, str. from Singapore.
41 Chinese.
Per Monger, from Quinon.
1 Chinese.

DEPARTED
Per Khiva, str. for Shanghai.
Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, Dr. D. B. Bookley, R.N., and 45 Chinese.
Loyang, str. for Manila.
3 Chinese.

TO DEPART
Per Malaca, str. for Yokohama.
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and European servant, Mr. S. T. O'Grady, and 1 Chinese.
Per Nestor, str. for Singapore, &c.
600 Chinese for Singapore and Penang.
Per Mahajah, str. for Saigon.
Per Kowloon, str. for East Coast.
3 Europeans and 50 Chinese.
Per Paros, str. for Saigon.
10 Chinese.
Per Permanence, str. for Saigon.
18 Chinese.

The following are the passengers to depart today by the P. & O. steamer *India*.

From Hongkong for Singapore—2 Chinese.
For Bombay—Messrs. Weighill and Langdale.
For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and 2 Chinese.
For Calcutta—Mr. Livermore, For Brindisi—Mr. Clapman, For Southampton—Mrs. Wilcox and 3 children.

REPORTS
The British steamship *Nova*, reports left Swatow on 25th February, and had fresh N.E. winds and thick weather throughout.

The British bark *Mangerton* reports left Quinon on 15th February, and experienced very bad weather to the Pansels; from thence to port very strong N.E. monsoon and thick weather with high seas.

The American ship *Eleena* reports left Cardiff on 4th October, and had bad weather in the Atlantic Ocean; thence fine weather to the Cape; thence to the Ormby Passage; thence to port very strong Northwesterly winds and rain.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA
(See last Mail's Advice.)

Priam (s.) ... China Ports... Jan. 13
Beauty (s.) ... China Ports... Jan. 13
Scorpio ... Shanghai ... Jan. 13
Glaucus ... Shanghai ... Jan. 13

VEHICLES EXPECTED AT HONGKONG
(Corrected to Date.)

Northampton ... Baltimore ... July 2
Tiger ... Naples ... July 17
North Star ... Cardiff ... Aug. 11
Regent ... Cardiff ... Aug. 12
Hotspur ... Antwerp ... Aug. 12
Vigil ... Liverpool ... Sept. 3
Asteroid ... Hamburg ... Sept. 3
P. J. Carlson ... Liverpool ... Sept. 3
Maria Ravina ... Penarth ... Sept. 3
Forest Bull ... Cardiff ... Oct. 3
Worm ... Cardiff ... Oct. 18
Oscar ... Hamburg ... Oct. 23
Anna Berlin ... Hamburg ... Oct. 23
Rodesta ... San Francisco Oct. 23
John Smith ... Cork ... Nov. 7
Elizabeth Ostie ... Antwerp ... Nov. 7
Jettie ... Penarth ... Nov. 20
Minna ... Falmouth ... Nov. 26
Nourmored ... London ... Nov. 29
Moray (s.) ... Glasgow ... Nov. 29
Glenelge ... Fushing ... Dec. 3
Devina ... London ... Dec. 3
Ote ... London ... Dec. 3
St. Harry Parker ... London ... Dec. 19
Sedan ... Cardiff ... Dec. 19
Ulysses (s.) ... Liverpool ... Jan. 8
Koro ... Penarth ... Jan. 8
R. B. Fuller ... Bombay ... Dec. 26
Elizabeth Childs ... Sunderland ... Jan. 11
Prince Frederick Carl (s.) London ... Jan. 11
Hylton Castle ... Glasgow ... Jan. 12
Elvieto ... London ... Jan. 13

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY

J. M. A. B. M. S. T. R. O. G.
At noon.
Sundry Goods.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM MAILED, until further notice, a dis-
count of Two per cent. (20%) upon the
Current Local Rates of Premiums to be allowed
upon Insurances effected with this Company.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [32]

TRANSAANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Underwriters having been appointed
Agents to this above Company, are pre-
pared to accept Risks against Fire, Current,
Rains, subject to a Bonus of two per cent.

Sleemsen & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1872. [32]

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED

NOTICE

POLICIES granted at current rates on Ma-
rine Risks to all parts of the World. In
accordance with the Company's Articles of As-
sociation, Two-thirds of the Profits are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the net amount
Premia contributed by each; the remaining
third being carried to Reserve.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [33]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE
M. WILLIAM MATTSILL REEVES
became a PARTNER in my Firm on
the 1st January, 1873. The Style of the Firm
will henceforward be "FAIRHURST, REEVES
& CO." Foothow, 18th February, 1873. [1m37]

NOTICE
R. H. F. MEYERBECK has been admitted
as a PARTNER in our Firm from this
date. MEYER & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1873. [3m74]

NOTICE
I HAVE This Day established myself at
this Port, under the Style or Firm of
GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., who will hence-
forward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE
M. HORATIO GAY JAMES was ad-
mitted a PARTNER in our Firm on
the 1st January, 1873. GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1872. [84]

NOTICE
M. H. ALMSTRONG has been admitted
as a PARTNER in our Firm on this
date. MEYER & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1873. [3m74]

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I HAVE This Day established myself at
this Port, under

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK" and the business connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.
CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PURIFIERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,

And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,

PASSENGER SHIPS' SUPPLIES?

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but for evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Several letters from correspondents are unavoidably held over.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1878.

The ignorance which prevails in England on Chinese topics among those who aspire to write on them is truly astonishing, and can only be accounted for by a belief in the saying that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." When writers are not sure of their ground they should at least observe caution, and avoid wandering out of the region of hard fact. We have at different times been treated to some rare and curious little gems of misrepresentation on Chinese and Japanese subjects in the columns of the London Press. The paper which ostentatiously claims the "largest circulation" has particularly distinguished itself in this direction, and

given point to the notion that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. The geography of the Daily Telegraph, like its acquaintance with contemporary history, is rather slender. But that paper is not alone in its mistakes. Other journals have contrived to exhibit their ignorance to the world, in attempts to appear conversant with affairs in the Far East. The latest instance of the kind has been afforded by the Whitehall Review, a weekly journal which claims to speak with very much more authority than we are disposed to give it credit for. It was this paper that announced a few weeks back, that all the assurance of an inspired organ, that Her Majesty the Queen had arranged a pacific settlement of the Eastern Question by the opening of negotiations for the acquisition by England of the suzerainty of Egypt. Subsequent information has given a very decided negative to such a proposition, and we are inclined to believe that the article was written in the spirit of prophecy, which has proved utterly false and groundless. Not content with that error, the Whitehall Review has since published a most sensational announcement declaring that GAMBERTA had gone to Rome to arrange an alliance with the King of Italy to jointly resist the occupation of Egypt by England.

In a late issue the Whitehall, possibly with a desire to break new ground and provide a fresh sensation for its readers, thought fit to touch upon a Chinese question. There would have been no possible objection to this course if fact had been adhered to. It is, indeed, very desirable that matters relating to China should receive full discussion in the English papers, for British interests here are vast and varied, but no good can come from misrepresentations such as those that the Whitehall Review has placed on record. In a brief article headed "Celestial Diplomacy," this review endeavours to show that the Chinese have got to windward of us in selecting Chungking as one of the new ports to be opened to foreign trade. But we will allow the Whitehall to speak for itself. It says:—"It will be remembered that one of the places named to be opened was Chungking, the most important trading depot in the rich and fertile province of Tschuen-hai (sic). Now Chungking has for some time been remarkable for the greatest difficulty with which it can be approached, by steamers on account of the rapids in the Upper Yungtse (sic) which have rendered it most dangerous and occasionally impossible for vessels of ordinary construction to reach the port. When this place was suggested it may readily be imagined that the Government of the Celestial Empire showed a perfect willingness to meet our wishes; and they, of course, did not trouble themselves to enlighten us as to the facts of which they may naturally have supposed that our advisers on the spot were fully aware. Chungking was named as one of the trading ports, and ultimately selected. But, who, we should like to ask, was responsible for its having been chosen?"

Now we could pardon the mis-spelt names, or set them down as compositor's blunders; but the statements made say that the writer is imperfectly acquainted with his subject. It was well known at the time the Chefoo Convention was concluded that Ichang was the head of the steamer navigation on the Yangtze, and it was understood that Sir Thomas Wade's agreement a Consular agent would be permitted to reside at Chungking to watch over the interests of British trade in Szechuan, with the proviso that if any steamers of light draught could find their way up to the port permission should then be given to British merchants to establish themselves there. But no one ever expected this could be effected, and the chief motive for having a Consular Agent there was to protect the trade to Yunnan which is likely

now to spring up. As a matter of fact, all the new ports have turned out failures so far, and Ichang most so of all. But nothing was ever expected from Chungking, and no one, in China at all events, has been disappointed thereto. We fail altogether to see how the Chinese have out-manoeuvred us in connection with Chungking. If this were the only weak point in the Chefoo Convention, British merchants in China would have cause to be truly thankful.

The British vessels *Wyo* and *Hoyle* are loading at London for Hongkong.

As customary during the rains, we shall continue our series giving an account of each day's proceedings, together with any news of importance which may arise.

The American ship *Eloisa*, Captain Banks, which had been engaged in the search for Captain George, was reported as having reached the British port of Amoy, and was en route to Shanghai on the 25th ult., in lat. 11° S. long. 126° E.

The Portuguese Choral Society gave a very successful concert on Friday evening at the Catholic Circle. Mr. D. M. Simonsen, and his wife, conducted the efforts of the members of the Society. Over one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, including the Right Rev. Bishop Raimondi. The concert room was elegantly decorated with evergreens, and the British and Portuguese flags.

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In the yacht race for the American Challenge Cup, which was sailed on Tuesday, four boats took part. Nipid, Naomi, Wave, and Ariel, the first-named winning easily. There was a fine sailing breeze from starboard to finish, which must have been highly satisfactory to the yachtsmen interested, as compared with the cross-wind and now and again those dropping a billion which sometimes occurs. Mr. G. Wood has now won the Cup two years in succession, and therefor he becomes his property.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THIS RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—Since 50th instant, when I sent you my ideas for first day's race, there have been numerous trials which, combined with the heavy going, having caused some trouble to change their tactics, so I am bound to make some alterations in my final selection:—

WONG-NIEN-CHONG.—I hear Satin will not see the start, and Blue Satin, and the Blue and Temple, the short Black Satin and Ariel in his old form. I should rely upon him solely.

COLONIAL STEAKS.—No alteration.—Boomerang, in a walk Satin.

VALLEY CUP.—Black Satin.

DUNBY.—Mr. Kerfoot had a trial with Whirlwind and Spuds, and I believe had decided in favour of the latter. So I have put him in the same boat, and place Spuds 3rd. If he starts, otherwise the poor pony which carries the "man's money" for me.

FOOTBALL CUP.—No alteration.—Claymore.

VALLEY STAKES.—No alteration.—Gun-Cotton or Black Velvet.

VALLEY CUP.—Picnic or Sunbeam.

CANTON CUP.—Allendale or Teepoo.

If possible, I will send you to-morrow evening a few tips for second day.—Yours &c.,

"NUNQUAM DORMIO."

Hongkong, 27th February, 1878.

SUPERIOR COURT.

February 27th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

BOTELLI V. AGUILAR.—APPEAL.

Mr. Hayller, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Botelli, appeared for the defendant, and moved for leave to appeal to the full court against a judgment given by Mr. Justice Snowden in Summary Jurisdiction in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Francis appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was referred to the ownership of a narrow strip of Chinese property belonging to the parties in the Bridge-street.

Leave granted.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

HOAR V. NO. KEW, SL. 300.—This suit brought by the plaintiff to recover the debts due to him in various money loan transactions. Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff. The indebtedness having been proved, Mr. Tomlin, of the Land Office, was called to prove that No. 20 is registered in the name of Ng Kew, and land lot No. 71, the names of Douglas Lapeyre and William Scott are returned for Ng Kew. The plaintiff, however, produced a copy of the title of James Bridget Endicott, who was called as witness to the seal of settlement which was executed by Mr. Endicott in 1852 in favour of Mr. Douglas Lapeyre and Mr. Scott, as trustees for Ng Kew. By the terms of the deed, Ng Kew had a life interest in the property, and of her death it was to be applied as provided in the will. Tang Anuit was called to prove that she owed \$897 to the defendant. Judgment was given for plaintiff, and orders were made for the sale of the property, and the payment into court by Tang Anuit of \$33 a month.

POLICE COURT.

27th February.

BEFORE JAMES BURRIDGE, Esq.

DRYWELL'S.

Thomas King, described as an engineer, unconvicted, was charged with drunkenness. £10. 67 found him lying down in the Queen's Court, with a bottle of beer in his pocket. He was charged with being drunk and incapable of keeping clear of the star board. Suddenly the prison ran upstairs took the shoes and ran out again. Found fifty cents; in default, three days' imprisonment.

ROBBERY BY POLICE.

George Wilkinson, a seaman unemployed, was charged with being drunk and incapable of keeping clear of the star board. Found guilty; in default, one day's imprisonment.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Atasi, was charged by P.C. 304 with causing a nuisance by throwing two baskets of rubbish into the harbour.—Fined £1. In default three days' imprisonment.

FIGHTING.

Kang Alang and Chu Asit were charged by P.C. 333 with fighting and creating a disturbance in Queen's Court, and being drunk.—Fined fifty cents; in default, three days' imprisonment.

ROBBERY BY POLICE.

John Atasi, was charged with being drunk and incapable of keeping clear of the star board. Found guilty; in default, one day's imprisonment.

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At a meeting of the Committee on the 26th inst., it was resolved to adopt the system pursued last year, on the occasion of the Shantung famine, and in addition to telegraph to England and America.

In view of this we have been requested to communicate with the exports and Japan, and to entreat the assistance of the foreigners and natives there in aid of the object. Last year the appeals of the Committee were most liberally responded to in this way, and it is only the extreme necessity of the case that suggests a renewal of these appeals now.

You may be interested in the following as representing the facts in full:—Assurance that you will kindly undertake the task of placing the matter before the foreign residents and others, inviting their help in whatever way is most advisable.

The Chinese have already done much in raising contributions which they are sending North in money and food in large quantities. But the letters that have come to us from the districts and different parts of China give evidence of almost impossible aid in the work of distribution, and while some are engaged already, others are prepared to enter on it, if means are provided for the purpose.

We beg you kind co-operation in this matter, and shall be glad if you can adopt any plan, and make any arrangement that may be required for the object to W. W. London, Esq., Agent, Hankow, Shanghai, Treasurer of the Fund.—We areDear Sirs, your very truly,

W. MUIRHEAD,
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14th February.

A meeting was convened by the Commissioners of Customs on the 1st inst. at the Club, and the following motion was resolved:—“At a meeting called at the instance of R. C. Macleod, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, to take measures for the collection of funds for the relief of those suffering in the North of China, it was resolved to open a subscription in the port. Mr. Wardlaw kindly consented to receive and forward any funds that may be subscribed. The following sums have already been subscribed for the ‘Famine Relief Fund’:—”

J. Q. Wardlaw \$200 K. Macleod \$10
R. C. Macleod 200 G. S. Powell 5
H. G. Co. 200 F. W. Britton 5
R. B. Moorhead 200 N. Morris 5
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The list is still being circulated among the foreigners.

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SHANGHAI.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 20th January contains the decree dismissing from the public service under senior service, and the removal of the chief of staff of the Chinese corps of the railway yard lately burnt down at Tsin-tien. The superior officers nominally responsible, including the Governor-General, are handed over to the Board of Civil Office for the adjudication of a penalty, which, of course, will be nominal.

The rails, sleepers, and little "Pioneer" engine of the defunct Woosung Railway have been sent to Foochow, and are now in safe keeping there. The engine is to be used for the coal mining. Indeed, we have not yet any definite knowledge what is to be done with them. Fancy the progressive Entia's experimenting with such a plaything in such a locality, "to see of what use railways really are." The engine knows as the "Viceroy" and the "Celestial Empire" are still here.

The *Shanghai Courier* gives the following particulars of the loss of the China Merchant's steamer *Kiong-ching* (formerly the *Sue-wei*). The disaster occurred on the night of the 4th inst. in the Confluence River, before known as the Hen and Chickens, about 25 miles from the mouth of the Yangtze. The *Kiong-ching*, which arrived this afternoon (the 13th inst.), brought Captain Friend, the commander of the lost steamer, with his officers and passengers to London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF CHINESE TRADE AND OTHERS PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Polices granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) ON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATES WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL PREMIUMS CHARGED FOR INSURANCE; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

TIENTSIN.

30th January. A couple of gentlemen, recently returned from a tour in the country, give a most distressing account of the state of some portions through which they passed. In one place, half a mile had been demolished of all their walls, doors, windows, beams, &c., which had been sold for a mere trifling to procure food, leaving only the mud walls standing. In some cases I have heard of the beams being sold as fuel at 3 cents for 2 cuttis. In the Chi Chow district, scarcely any animals are to be seen, and many villages it was said that houses less than half a mile had gone away, and of those left, according to the local constables' statements, and in villages of 60 to

80 families, the remainder were being decreased by death at the rate of one daily. The district is likely to be almost ruined by the time crop comes in.

The Magistrate of Chi Chow accepted the following method of relief: It was announced that grain would be sold in the city at half price. It was sold, however, in very limited quantities, and only on every third day, and the business was done so slowly that many had to go away unserved; and even this sale was stopped about 18 days ago. The grand deficit of this place is now so great that it is difficult to estimate how much it is, but the people, they have no money to buy with. Many persons who farm 40 to 100 acres before the foreign residents and others, inviting their help in whatever way is most advisable.

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